


The Flyleaf

Friends of Fondren Library Vol. 37, No. 4

Summer, 1987

General Grant's Life and Public Services.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES AS A SOLDIER
OF
MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.



EVERY PERSON SHOULD READ THIS LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD READ THIS LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.

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Founded under the charter of the university dated May 18, 1891, the library was established in 1913. Its present facility was dedicated November 4, 1949, and rededicated in 1969 after a substantial addition, both made possible by gifts of Ella F. Fondren, her children, and the Fondren Foundation and Trust as a tribute to Walter William Fondren. The library recorded its half-millionth volume in 1965; its one millionth volume was celebrated April 22, 1979.

THE FRIENDS OF FONDREN LIBRARY

The Friends of Fondren Library was founded in 1950 as an association of library supporters interested in increasing and making better known the resources of the Fondren Library at Rice University. The Friends, through members' dues and sponsorship of a memorial and honor gift program, secure gifts and bequests and provide funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other materials which could not otherwise be acquired by the library.

THE FLYLEAF

Founded October 1950 and published quarterly by The Friends of Fondren Library, Rice University, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, Texas 77251, as a record of Fondren Library's and Friends' activities, and of the generosity of the library's supporters.

Editor, Elizabeth Dabney; Editorial Committee, Samuel Carrington, Margaret Clegg, Ferne Hyman, Tom Phillips, Nancy Rupp.

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Cover: *The cover of General Grant's Life and Public Services. The Life and Services as A Soldier of Major-General Grant, from the collection of The Hon. Thomas R. Phillips.*

Photographs by Elizabeth Dabney, Mary Lou Margrave, and from the collection of the The Hon. Thomas R. Phillips

A LETTER TO THE FRIENDS

Dear Friends,

Just a few facts and updates with which to end the 1986-1987 series of programs and meetings:

The latest information concerning the renovation of the Fondren Library entails a progressive remodeling by sections. The second floor lobby area, to be called the Martha W. and H. Malcolm Lovett Lounge, will be in the first phase of renovation. On the ground floor everything to the left of the circulation desk as well as the mezzanine area will also be in the first phase. Inherent in this plan are various function changes with movement of the periodicals section to the mezzanine, the staff lounge and technical services to the basement and the science-engineering reference section to the area to the right of the circulation desk vacated by the periodicals. The building will also be brought into compliance with the new city fire code.

Not included in the renovation funding but to be accomplished by the University's general funding are: asbestos removal, a refitting of the heating and air conditioning system and redoing the roof of the original part of the building.

The Friend's fund drive currently stands at slightly over \$196,000, a quantum leap over the \$100,000 originally contemplated.

The Casino Party was a highly successful and festive occasion with the different menu enjoyed by all. At the same time over \$19,000 was added to The Friends' endowed book fund.

Developments intended for the near future include an increase in the fee to be charged our non-Rice affiliated members, who join in the 1987-1988 year, for annual borrowing privileges and the creation of an Endowed Membership. This will be a lifetime membership for an individual or a couple contributing a minimum of \$4,000, payable within four years, to the Friends' Endowment Fund.

We on the Board appreciate your support of the Friends' programs and endeavors. We look forward to meeting you at our 1987-1988 programs.

Yours very truly,

J. Richard Luna
Director

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AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHIES

The Hon. Thomas R. Phillips
Director, Friends of Fondren Library

For most of our nation's history, one of the principal means by which a presidential candidate's personal history has been communicated to voters is the political campaign biography. Every major candidate and most minor candidates, at least since 1824, have been the subject of multiple biographies. These biographies range in size from folded pamphlets to two-volumes tomes, in scope from a portion of a single candidate's life to a full history of a political party or the development of the presidency, and in price from free mass distribution to deluxe limited editions sold only by subscription.

Despite their diversity, presidential campaign biographies share one essential similarity: their principal function is propaganda. Virtually none of them are important for either their scholarship or literary merit. Often written in a matter of days or weeks in the heat of a campaign, as a rule they lack both depth and polish. Only a handful have ever been republished after the election, and most of these have been memorial editions brought out at the death of the former candidate. Whether one examines the biographies written by literary greats like Nathaniel Hawthorne and William Dean Howells, by politicians like John Henry Eaton and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, by eminent historians like Emil Rudwig and James McGregor Burns, by journalists like Horace Greeley and Murat Halstead, by popular authors like General Lew Wallace and William Manchester, by relatives of candidates or by the candidates themselves, the essential purpose of all is to persuade. Virtually every fact, every anecdote, and every opinion seems filtered through the screen of perceived popular appeal. The inevitable result is an idealized, over-simplified or selective presentation of the candidate's life. For scholarly examination, the works are no doubt more useful to social historians as evidence of the ideal American life than to political historians. To the casual reader, however, they provide both a fascinating overview of the American political process and an intimate glimpse into the manners and mores of times past.

The earliest biographies were published in those newspapers attached to the rival Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties. Some of these sketches were subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form. By 1820, a sketch of the life of James Monroe had been added in a second edition of a book on his presidential tour.¹ Four years later, the campaign biography became an integral part of the presidential campaign when John Henry Eaton, Jackson's campaign manager, updated an earlier life of the Hero of New Orleans for election purposes.² Four years later,

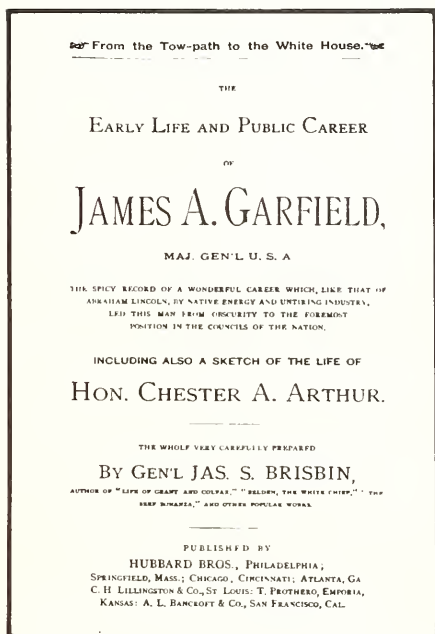
Jackson's successful candidacy was supported by well over a dozen biographies. For the remainder of the nineteenth century, a plethora of biographies appeared every election year. While some were commissioned by the candidate himself or his party's national committee, many others, especially the full-length books, were private ventures published for profit. Some of the works were aimed at special audiences, such as religious or ethnic groups, and by the 1840's many candidates offered biographies in German and other languages of the European immigrants. Many of the biographies were supplemented by a history of the candidate's party or by sketches of previous presidents; sometimes a lesser candidate's life was combined with that of an unrelated national hero to stimulate sales or interest.³ When issued after the party convention, most biographies include at least a brief sketch of the vice-presidential nominee.



During the twentieth century, the campaign biography has been challenged by the rise of electronic media. With the advent of motion pictures, radio and television, the voters have become more familiar with many aspects of the candidates. While the biography can still convey more detail than any other medium, it has become superfluous as a means of introducing the candidate to the electorate. Biographies continue to be written every year, but only a handful have achieved widespread attention. The most celebrated recent work, Jimmy Carter's autobiographical *Why Not the Best?*,⁴ won more attention because of its author and title than its actual contents. Earlier biographies also usually contained speeches and letters of the candidates regarding issues. Since the early years of this century, however, issue-oriented books purportedly authored by the candidate have been published separately, leaving the biographies to concentrate on personal matters.

Despite the changes in the purpose and popularity of campaign biographies through the years, the common purpose of persuasion has resulted in a basic homogeneity among the works. Certain characteristics are either so uniformly present in successful American politicians, or are so uniformly admired by successive generations of voters, that they have been emphasized in the biographies of every period. Other character traits or beliefs are so controversial that, although many candidates must have possessed them, they have generally been ignored. And the candidate's life experiences, whatever they may be, have usually been presented by the biographer as uniquely qualifying the candidate for the presidency.

These principles are aptly illustrated in the biographers' treatment of religion. Almost every candidate, as portrayed in his biography, possesses an intimate knowledge of the Scriptures, more often than not acquired at the knee of a pious and devout mother. Eliza Garfield read four chapters of the Bible to her children each day, and Hannah Nixon led prayers and Bible study each morning at breakfast.⁶ Furthermore, devout church attendance as a child is almost universally present. Benjamin Harrison's family always hosted the entire congregation for Sunday dinner after services,⁷ and Richard Nixon's family attended "one form of service or another four times on Sunday and several times during the week."⁸ As an adult, however, most candidates become more secular. While the candidate generally attends church and is guided by spiritual principles, he frequently is not affiliated with a single denomination.⁹ Where the candidate's adherence to a sect is notorious, as with Presidents Kennedy and Carter in recent times, the author stresses his religious tolerance.



Thus Garfield's strict upbringing within the Disciples of Christ is discussed at length by his biographer, but his continued membership in the denomination is explained with this caveat:

With General Garfield's breadth of mind and keen interest in scientific research and philosophical discussions, it would be impossible for him to run in any narrow rut of sectarianism. His religious views are characterized by great tolerance and liberality. His Christianity is of a very broad pattern, and is without a trace of bigotry. In form it is the religion of his parents; in spirit it is enlightened, elevated, and imbued with the progressive thought of the age, a Christianity not of ceremonies and statements, but of humanity and the heart.¹⁰

Thus, the popular desire for spirituality is satisfied without in any way suggesting fanaticism or exclusivity. In personal habits, however, the candidates usually adhere to a strict moral code. According to Lincoln's biographer, for instance, the candidate drank no alcohol, used no tobacco, made no wagers, uttered no profanity, evidenced no greed, and was "a scrupulous teller of the truth."¹¹ The virtues of

other candidates, while generally less comprehensive than Lincoln's, are always dutifully recorded by their biographers.

Similarly, all candidates, regardless of their financial circumstances, have the common touch. The lucky biographer has a candidate who was born in a log cabin and endured a toilsome and deprived childhood. Lincoln again provides the ultimate example; too poor for slate or paper, he nevertheless taught himself to write as a small boy.

It was his custom to form letters, to write words and sentences wherever he found suitable material. He scrawled them with charcoal, he scored them in the dust, in the sand, in the snow -- anywhere and everywhere that lines could be drawn. . . .¹²

Even affluent candidates, however, can sometimes be portrayed by skillful biographers as simple yeomen. Thus William Henry Harrison, the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Virginia, won a stunning victory as the "people's candidate" with his "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign."¹³ And no matter how wealthy the candidate, he is always wholly free from arrogance or superiority. Of Franklin Pierce, another son of a Revolutionary hero and governor, it was stated:

There is not a spice of the aristocrat in the man; he is as polite to a beggar as to a prince, as free and generous to a country farmer as to a Senator in the halls of Congress.¹⁴

The biographies are far more interesting, of course, when they progress beyond platitudes to discuss the more controversial aspects of their candidate's life. Whenever possible, the authors seek to make every aspect of the candidate's past not merely a virtue but a veritable requisite for presidential service.

For instance, the biographers of military heroes invariably tout the superiority of command leadership to other government service. Ulysses S. Grant's fitness was explained thus:

The soldier who led the Union armies from Belmont to Richmond, who was so successful in every campaign, and so magnanimous after every success, is again in the field. He has not changed because it is a theatre for statesmanship upon which he now plays his part. . . . The same qualities which brought him success on every theatre of operations in the land . . . are strictly those which have been ripened since for civic purposes, and are as necessary for the soldier. The foresight, the patience, the energy, the calmness, the determination, the ability to select and use the talent of others, to

control the unwilling, to direct vast masses, to influence and overcome would-be rivals, to raise up hosts of adherents, the fortitude under apparent disaster, the courage at unexpected crises, the fertility of resource, the continent, the equanimity under unexampled success which the soldier has manifested, are all traits that will be inestimable in the President.¹⁵

Next, they point out that military services are rendered to the whole country, placing the candidate above partisan politics. Of William Henry Harrison it was said:

(Y)et his public service has been rendered to his country rather than to a party, and he stands free and untrammelled, with claims to the confidence of his fellow citizens founded not on narrow party or sectional peculiarities. . . .¹⁶

And if, like General Zachary Taylor, the candidate has never even voted, his modesty can be praised:

(I)t is as little General Taylor's theory as our own that everything should rest on the Presidential opinions, right or wrong, informed or uninformed; he will have modesty enough not to consider the nation's whole intelligence centered in his single person; he is republican enough not to set up his individual will as entitled to override everything else. . . .¹⁷

Candidates without military experience, however, are similarly extolled by their biographers. According to a campaign life of James G. Blaine, who overcame considerable support for military heroes to become the 1884 Republican standard-bearer:

(T)he nomination of Blaine marks the reappearance of civic abilities in the high places of the Nation. It was inevitable that the Civil War should transmit to the American people a vast array of military talent and reputation, not specially distinguished for skill in the management of the state. It was equally inevitable and perhaps right, that the people should for more than two decades after the close of the conflict continue, sometimes at their own expense, the honor those who had defended the Nation with their lives by raising them to high office, this without an over-scrupulous regard to fitness. But it was also necessary that in the course of time statesmanship, a thing withal not less necessary and honorable than military heroism, should

reassert itself in the conduct of public affairs.¹⁸

Similarly, biographers invariably find that a candidate's family situation renders him more suitable for presidential service. A large family, with well-loved, erudite and unspoiled children, is of course portrayed favorably. But of James Buchanan, a bachelor, it was noted:

Mr. Buchanan has many advantages over any competitor in effecting this great object (of peace). . . . Like Washington, Madison and Jackson, Mr. Buchanan is childless, "that a nation might call them father." Content, therefore, with the exalted honors conferred upon them by a grateful country, they have never had the ordinary motive to perpetuate in their own posterity the influence and consideration which have been bestowed upon them.¹⁹

Sometimes, the authors simply degenerate into hyperbole in praising their subject. Rutherford B. Hayes, for instance, had an undeniably distinguished military career, but few today would agree with this assessment by his biographer:

Anthony Wayne, Francis Marion and Ethen Allen were called brave men in the Revolution, and so they were; but we look in vain in their histories for as numerous proofs of unsurpassable daring as the hero of Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, and South Mountain, has given us. . . . (His war record presents) as lofty a courage as is yet known among men.²⁰

And no widow with her last mite could surpass the devotion of James A. Garfield, of whom it was told: "When he returned to Chester in the fall he had one silver sixpence in his pocket. Going to church next day he dropped the sixpence in the contribution box."²¹

Typically, however, the biographer uses specific life experiences to surround his candidate with a mythic aura. Frequently these stories are taken from childhood. Easy to remember and impossible to verify, when skillfully employed they create a picture of a future president worthy of trust, admiration and support.

To underscore their candidate's brilliance, for example, the biographers tell us that the third word spoken by the infant James A. Garfield was "Plutarch,"²² and that James G. Blaine read all of Plutarch before he was nine, all of Socrates and Alcibiades before he was ten, and correctly spelled "enfeoff" in a regional spelling bee.²³ Horace Greeley's biographer devotes nearly thirty pages to his precocious childhood achievements, such as his startling

ability to read any book both upside-down and sideways at age four.²⁴ Military heroes like Taylor and Grant, who showed little scholarly inclination at any stage in their lives, instead demonstrate physical prowess and courage from their earliest years. Taylor dodged ice flows in a March swim across the Ohio River as a teenager,²⁵ while Grant started riding horses "when he was still in petticoats"²⁶ and by five was customarily standing rather than sitting when he rode.²⁷ Many candidates are credited with early examples of honesty. Twelve year old Richard Nixon announced firmly to his mother: "I will be an old-fashioned kind of lawyer, a lawyer who can't be bought."²⁸ And, Franklin Pierce, in a scene reminiscent of Washington and the cherry tree, proved even as a schoolboy to be incapable of prevarication. After copying an algebra solution from the slate of a classmate, Stowe, Pierce surprised his tutor by having the correct answer.

"Well Pierce! Where did you get this?"

Now, Frank Pierce could no more tell a lie than he could be guilty of any other wicked and mean action, and supposing that the tutor was soberly asking him a question he wished answered, he replied:

"Where did I get it? *Why, from Stowe's slate, to be sure!*"²⁹

The tutor was impressed, as the voter is meant to be, with Pierce's unswerving honesty.

Though selective presentation of facts, hyperbole and development of mythic themes, the biographies strive to present the candidate not merely as an impressive person, but as an inspirational one. Many biographers compare their subjects often blatantly, with the immortals, Washington and Lincoln. Sometimes they actually articulate the concept of their candidate as the representative of America.

Thus one author, in dedicating his work to the subject, James A. Garfield, notes that it records, "though poorly, the steps in a splendidly typical American career, a career that will incite everyone who reads it to a braver, better life."³⁰ Another author sums up his candidate, James G. Blaine, with these words:

He is a man of the nation's heart, a man of the nation's brain, a man of conscience, and a man of will; large, vivid, and powerful in his consciousness, wherein he realizes, in most brilliant conceptions, both the power and glory of men and things.³¹

Thus the author, when fully successful, presents his candidate as the archetypal American, the embodiment of all the best sentiments of the voting public.

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28. Mazo, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

29. D. W. Bartlett, *Life of Pierce*, *op. cit.* at 24 (emphasis original).

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BARRETT'S AUTHENTIC EDITION.

L I F E

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

(OF ILLINOIS.)

WITH A CONDENSED VIEW OF HIS MOST
IMPORTANT SPEECHES;

ALSO

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF

HANNIBAL HAMLIN

(OF MAINE.)

By J. H. BARRETT.



*Yours truly
A. Lincoln*

CINCINNATI:
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25 WEST FOURTH STREET,
1860.

Residential College Namesakes: Who Were They, Anyway?

Irving Cutter, IV
Class of 1987

Last year marked the thirtieth anniversary of the establishing of the residential colleges at Rice. Modeled after the college system at universities in Great Britain, the colleges serve to promote fellowship and activities among the undergraduate students. Now, each college seems to have a distinct personality, and most students rally behind the various causes their colleges support, whether these be parties, plays or sports teams.

Like the other buildings on the campus, each college is dedicated to a specific person, usually someone who has made significant contributions to Rice. Despite the loyalty most students have for their colleges, many probably don't know much about the people behind these colleges. To help increase awareness, therefore, we present here short biographies of each of these eight important people, in order of the founding of the college.

James Addison Baker (1857 - 1941)

Almost everyone knows about James Baker's involvement in the examination of William Marsh Rice's murder and fake will; other details of Baker's life are less known. Born and raised in Huntsville, he graduated from Austin's Texas Military Academy and eventually became an attorney. He joined his father's law firm, whose name changed from Baker and Botts to Baker, Botts and Baker. Baker was involved in the firm's main concerns, handling railroad lines, but as he grew older he became more involved in banking. He also looked after the legal affairs of Rice. Appointed to the Rice Institute Board of Trustees in 1891, he was elected chairman.

In the Board's first decade Baker was instrumental in averting two critical threats to its existence. The first came in 1892 when Marsh's wife, Elizabeth Baldwin Rice, drew up a new will on her deathbed, giving away many of the assets that were supposed to go to the Institute. Baker tried to fight this will by claiming it wasn't binding because the Rices weren't official residents of Texas. Baker finally settled out of court with her executor in 1904.

The more serious and well-known crisis came when Rice died in New York in 1900. A lawyer and associate of Rice, Albert Patrick, came up with a will bequeathing all of Rice's assets to Patrick and nothing to the Institute. Suspicious, Baker investigated and discovered that Patrick and Rice's valet had murdered Rice with mercury tablets and chloroform and then forged a will. Mainly through Baker's actions was the fraud uncovered and the Institute's endowment protected.

Baker served as chairman of the Board until his death in 1941, overseeing the planning of the Institute and its growth through its first decades. He also served on the boards of several Houston banks and businesses, such as the Texas Rolling Mill, Citizens' Electric Light and Power Co., the Texas Trust Company and Commercial National Bank, which was consolidated into South Texas Commercial National Bank in 1912. Another organization in which he was involved was the Houston Light Guard, "a drill team and social organization;" he was a captain in this group, therefore acquiring the nickname "Captain Baker."

Harry Clay Hanszen (1884 - 1950)

Born in Jefferson City, Missouri, Hanszen was one of the many men who came to Texas and made their fortunes in the oil industry. He was vice-president of the Gulf Oil Corporation until he was 37, when he went independent, continuing to drill oil fields.

A member of Rice's Board of Trustees from 1942 to 1950, he chaired the Board for the last four years of his term. Under Hanszen's leadership, Rice underwent a very aggressive post-war expansion: he oversaw the construction of Fondren Library, North Hall (now Wiess College), Anderson Hall and the 70,000-seat Rice Stadium. As a plaque in Hanszen College puts it, "Few men ever had so many friends and so few if any enemies. Chivalrous and courageous, wise and just, he showed us how good a good man may be."

Mary Gibbs Jones (1872 - 1962)

In the mid-1800's, Dr. and Mrs. Jasper Gibbs left the East Coast, along with so many other pioneers, and settled in Texas. Their daughter, Mary, was born in Mexia, Texas, in 1872. She attended the Methodist College in Waco and spent most of the rest of her life around Texas.

Mary Gibbs did spend several years in Washington, DC, at the side of the man she married in 1920, Jesse Jones. For a period under the Roosevelt administration, Jones served as Secretary of Commerce and as head of the Reconstruction Finance Committee.

Whether in Washington or Texas, Mrs. Jones actively pursued her interests in culture and the fine arts. She was responsible for bringing the Metropolitan Opera Company to Houston. She also maintained an interest in current affairs and history, as well as in young people. It was this latter interest that led to the dedication in her name of a dormitory at Texas Women's University and the first women's college at Rice.

William Marsh Rice, Jr. (1857 - 1943)

The Rice family has been an important part of Houston's development since the mid-1800's. Frederick Rice, a wealthy merchant, helped start up the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. His father-in-law was Horace Baldwin, a mayor of Houston for some time and brother-in-law of Augustus C. Allen, who helped found the city. Frederick's brother was William Marsh Rice, who founded the Rice Institute, and one of Frederick's sons was William Marsh Rice, Jr., one of the more significant benefactors of the Institute.

Rice and his brother, Jonas, both built their fortunes on lumber and oil, although Jonas was also involved in Houston banking and politics. Part of the money that Will Rice made from 1880 to 1920 in the lumber business was invested in bank stocks; he then pursued independent oil exploration.

Rice was a life member of the Institute's Board of Trustees, serving from 1899 until his death in 1944. He never married; at his death the Institute received most of his wealth.

Harry Carothers Wiess (1887 - 1948)

A native of Beaumont, Texas, Wiess was a well-educated man, getting his degree in civil engineering from Princeton University in 1909. He later went into the oil business, helping to found Humble Oil Company.

In November 1944, Wiess was elected a life-time member of Rice's Board of Trustees, replacing William Marsh Rice, Jr., who had died five months earlier. Wiess's major financial contribution to the Institute was the income on 30,000 shares of Humble Oil Co. stock for 17 1/2 years.

The plaque hanging outside of the Wiess College Commons describes Wiess as an

honored friend and benefactor of the Rice Institute in all its aspects. A man of farsighted vision and steadfastness, penetrating intuition and initiative, faithful trusteeship and philanthropy. To whatever he turned his hand he gave of hope and joy, beauty and splendor, wisdom and strength.

Margaret Root Brown (1896 - 1963)

From Georgetown, Texas, Margaret Root went to her native town's Southwestern University and then taught school for several years. In 1919 she eloped with Herman Brown, who would later become president of the construc-

tion firm Brown and Root, Inc. Throughout their marriage she refused to wear a wedding ring, claiming that it was a sign of bondage for the wife.

The couple adopted two children and lived in Austin until the 1940's, when they moved to Houston. Mrs. Brown always maintained a devotion to the fine arts as an art critic and collector. A 1965 Rice Development Office press release for the opening of Brown College states that "she served on the board of directors of the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, was a member of the Houston Foundation for Ballet and was a supporter of the Houston Symphony Society and Rice University for many years."

As a tribute to Mrs. Brown's love of the arts, Brown College's first floor is the home of a wide variety of paintings and antique furniture, donated by the George R. Brown family and other sources.

Edgar Odell Lovett (1871 - 1957)

In 1907, Princeton University's president, Woodrow Wilson, received a letter from the Rice Board of Trustees asking him to recommend someone for the presidency of the soon-to-be established Rice Institute. Wilson sent the request to his close friend and fellow Princeton faculty member, mathematics professor Edgar Odell Lovett.

Lovett's career and pioneer spirit qualified him for such a venture. First educated at Bethany College in West Virginia, he taught mathematics for a while at West Kentucky College and then pursued higher education. He received a Ph.D. at the University of Virginia in 1895 and moved on to Germany, where he earned a second degree at the University of Leipzig. He then taught mathematics at UVA and Johns Hopkins University before joining Princeton in 1897.

From the beginning of his 50-year stay in Houston, Lovett dedicated his life to the academic excellence of Rice Institute. He searched around the world for the highest quality faculty members before Rice opened its doors in 1912. His vision was that of an Institute that would emphasize both "the spirit of liberal and technical learning;" this vision included quality faculty, quality students, and eventually a residential college system based on those of Britain's Cambridge and Oxford Universities.

Lovett first offered to resign in 1940, but the Board of Trustees convinced him that, with the Second World War approaching, his leadership was especially needed then. He acquiesced, finally resigning and becoming President Emeritus in 1946. Lovett lived until 1957, one year after the implementation of the college system he foresaw decades earlier.

Oil may have made Sid Richardson one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Texas in this century, but his diverse interests and business holdings represent a number of other industries; he was involved with the boards of directors of many companies and dedicated a good part of his life to the promotion of the cattle industry.

It was a profitable cattle transaction that convinced Richardson, at the age of 17, to engage in trading enterprises as a career. His college career lasted a year and a half, spent at both Baylor University and Abilene's Simmons College. After that he was involved with oil. Over the next 25 years, Richardson's fortunes depended primarily on the price of oil: when it was up, he prospered; when it was down, he was often broke. Not until the 1937 discovery of the Keystone Field was his financial success assured; soon after this development, his holdings brought in an income for him of at least \$2 million annually. Another successful well at Cox Bay in the 1940's propelled him to being the second wealthiest man in the United States, behind only H.L. Hunt.

He also had interests in the Texas State Network and many radio and television stations, and he served on the boards of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth and the Fort Worth Air Terminal.

Richardson was active not only in business, but also, behind the scenes, in politics. He met and befriended Dwight Eisenhower in 1940 and was one of the men who flew to Paris in 1952 to convince Eisenhower, then NATO's military commander, to run for President of the U.S. Another close friend of Richardson's was Lyndon Johnson, the Texas Congressman who was vice-president and president in the 1960's.

Richardson was born in Athens, Texas, a town that produced more than 50 other men who would become millionaires in various industries. He was proud to consider himself one of these "New Athenians."

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Rice Development Office press release, 28 September 1965.

Special thanks go to the following college secretaries:

Kitty Yelenosky (Baker College)

Mary Bannister (Brown College)

Babs Willis (Will Rice College)

Joan Whitney (Richardson College)

SCENES FROM SOME OF THE FRIENDS' PROGRAMS 1986 - 1987



New Technologies at Fondren Library - Tour of the Fondren



Printing History, Don Percy, Director, Museum of Printing History



Annual Homecoming Branch, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Heard



Book Collecting for Fun and Profit, by Marian M. Orgain, Senior Member, American Society of Appraisers



Reception Honoring Rice Authors



Fifth Annual Schubertiad



Seventh Annual Fondren Saturday Night



Houston's *Water-Quantity, Quality, and Quandary*, by Dr. C.H. Ward, Professor of Biology and Environmental Science



Preview of Student Art Exhibition

RICE UNIVERSITY FONDREN LIBRARY

Circulation Department

Loan Policy for Friends of Fondren Card Holders

The loan period for materials is four weeks. Reference books and periodicals are restricted to library use only.

An overdue notice is sent on the seventh day after a book is due; a second notice is sent on the fourteenth day. A bill for replacement costs is sent on the thirty-fifth day.

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The replacement cost of the book is charged plus a \$10.00 reprocessing fee. If the book is out of print, the charge is 10 cent per page plus a \$10.00 reprocessing fee and a \$6.00 binding charge.

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March 1, 1987 to May 31, 1987

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The Friends of Fondren Library is most grateful to these new Friends for their interest and to the Friends of longer standing for their support and for renewing their commitments.

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March 1, 1987 to
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The Friends sponsor a gifts and memorials program for the Fondren Library which provides their members and the community at large a way to remember or honor friends and relatives. It also provides the Fondren the means to acquire books and collections beyond the reach of its regular budget. All gifts to the Fondren through the Friends' gift program complement the library's university subsidy.

Funds donated through the Friends are acknowledged by the library to the donor and to whomever the donor indicates. Gifts can be designated in honor or memory of someone or on the occasion of some signal event such as birthdays, graduation or promotion. Bookplates are placed in volumes before they become part of the library's permanent collection.

For more information about the Friends' gift program, you may call Gifts and Memorials or the Friends' office (527-4022). Gifts may be sent to Friends of Fondren, Rice University, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, Texas 77251, and qualify as charitable donations.

The Friends and the Fondren Library gratefully acknowledge the following gifts, donations to the Friends' fund and donations of periodicals, and other materials to the Fondren. All gifts enhance the quality of the library's collections and enable the Fondren Library to serve more fully an ever-expanding university and Houston community.

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